

A BIG MEETING.

(Continued from Page 1.)

President Cleveland. Mr. Johnstone charged Mr. Rayner with making political capital for his canvass for Committee in the Third Ward. Mr. Johnstone's remarks caused a temporary uproar and the chairman promptly declared him out of order. The Rayner resolution was carried.

Dr. Richards moved to take up appropriations. Mr. Hopping counter-moved that the whole matter of appropriations be referred to the Township Committee to do as they pleased. He considered that in voting down the Wilde amendment the people had "abrogated their sovereignty." This apparent death-knell of freedom brought Judge Dodd to his feet. He said it was a great misconception to say that the meeting had abrogated any of its authority to direct the Township Committee. He analyzed Mr. Wilde's amendment and said it implied what was not true in fact. He denounced the implication that the Committee had misappropriated funds as a mean and discreditable assertion. Mr. Hopping endeavored to break the force of Judge Dodd's remarks by a reference to "fine points raised by lawyers."

Mr. Wilde said he was perfectly satisfied with the vote of the meeting on his resolution. William A. Baldwin then moved the taking up of appropriations, and the following were quickly passed: Contingencies, \$10,000; dirt-road repairs, \$4,000. Another halt was called when stone-road constructions were reached. John W. Stewart made a speech in favor of bonding the town for stone roads and offered a motion to that effect, which was declared out of place at the time, but the chairman informed Mr. Stewart that he would have an opportunity to renew it at the proper time.

Joseph D. Gallagher nominated \$12,000 for stone roads. William Farrand nominated \$18,000 and made a speech in support of his nomination, in which he stated that the section of the town in which he resided had not received a proper return for taxes paid and ought to have stone roads. Mr. Stout explained the reasons of the Committee for cutting down the appropriation to \$8,000. A principal one was the fact that it was a waste of money to construct stone roads in streets before the sewers were put down. A vote was taken and the Committee's recommendation of \$8,000 carried. The next item on the list was water, and then the battle of the evening ensued. William A. Baldwin moved the first gun. He asked if the recommendation was based on the price of \$300 per hydrant. He was opposed.

"We are to have municipal ownership," he said, "let us have it now, or if we are going to make a contract with the Orange Water Company let us make it now." Mr. Powers spoke in favor of renewing the contract, and he proceeded to criticize the report issued by the twelve apostles of municipalism. He was promptly called to order for not confining himself to the question before the meeting. Mr. Powers then moved that the matter of appropriation be laid on the table. The motion was carried and the field was cleared for fight, and Mr. Powers offered a resolution to the effect that the Township Committee be directed to make a contract with the Orange Water Company for the shortest possible period, at the rate of \$50 per year per hydrant, also providing for suitable pressure in Glen Ridge. Messrs. Wilde and Rayner were immediately on their feet and the Chair recognized Mr. Rayner, who offered an amendment to the effect that before the contract was signed its terms be submitted for approval to a public meeting of citizens. Mr. Powers refused to accept the amendment. Mr. Gilbert objected to the consideration of the water contract by the meeting. He deemed it taking an unfair advantage.

Mr. Wilde made a long speech in favor of public ownership. He reviewed much of the discussion of the past and pointed with pride to the fact that the figures given in the Committee's report had not been attacked and were unassailable.

Mr. Powers proceeded to give his reason for declining to accept Mr. Rayner's amendment. He deemed it a ruse to gain delay and the question had been too long delayed already. Mr. Powers calmly ignored the municipalist by declaring that no practical plan had been presented to the people as a substitute for the Orange Water Company contract. He then proceeded to annihilate the Committee's report, and rapidly quoted an array of figures that swept away the alleged profits from municipal ownership. Mr. Powers's attack on the figures in the Committee's report followed so closely on Mr. Wilde's eloquent defence of those figures that it occasioned considerable amusement.

Mr. Rayner then proceeded to interrogate Mr. Powers on some points in the proposed new contract. He spoke at length on the old story of broken promises of the Orange Water Company and wanted to know what assurances were given that new promises would be kept. He called attention to the ambiguous phrase "as soon as practicable," relating to the securing of increased supply for Glen Ridge. Mr. Rayner also devoted himself to the now popular, and of eulogizing New England towns,

and said he believed he would see the day when this town would own its own water supply.

Mr. Stout and Mr. Rayner got into a discussion of the water supply, in the course of which Mr. Stout said it appeared impossible for Mr. Rayner to believe facts "when he sees them." He said the Orange Water Co. had guaranteed in writing to furnish the increased pressure in Glen Ridge within three months from the time of signing the contract, and to continue the twelve-inch main to Belleville Avenue within six months from the date of contract, and if the contract was signed before May 1 the \$30 price per hydrant would possibly date back from January 1, 1894.

Mr. Wilde made a long address, reviewing the history of the water question, and he read a resolution which he had changed his mind about presenting. The resolution called for the discharge of the Committee of Thirty and the appointment of a Committee of Fifteen.

Joseph D. Gallagher made a speech in favor of renewal of the contract. Mr. Gallagher in the course of his speech got into an altercation with Mr. Hopping, in which short and sharp replies were made. Mr. Gallagher paid his respects to his "brother" from the Third Ward (Mr. Rayner); his "learned friend" from the Second Ward (Mr. Wilde); and the "young Napoleon" of the First Ward (Mr. Gilbert).

Mr. Hopping said that the delay over the settling of the water question was not caused by advocates of municipal ownership. He regretted the lack of an opportunity to reply to what he termed "misstatements" made by Mr. Powers.

Robert S. Rudd made a very strong speech in favor of renewal of the contract. Mr. Rudd expressed himself as strongly opposed to a municipal plant that would depend on pumping for its supply. He wanted gravity pressure. He said that if the State did assume control of the water supply in the northern watershed a ten-year contract would not prevent Bloomfield from securing the advantages of it when the State got ready to distribute.

It was approaching midnight and the people were getting very tired of speeches and were clamoring loudly for a vote to be taken. The Rayner resolution was carried by a vote of 139 to 122 and the result was loudly applauded.

Mr. Rayner then moved to proceed to the consideration of appropriations, but the other side were not to be caught napping and demanded a vote on the Powers resolution as amended. It was taken and the resolution carried.

On motion of Mr. Stout the water appropriation was made \$5,000 instead of \$7,500. The water fight over the meeting lost interest for a great number and they left. The other recommendations of the Committee were speedily adopted.

David G. Garabrant asked for a special appropriation of \$2,000 for the Montgomery Street canal bridge. He made a speech in support of it and the appropriation was voted.

Harry L. Osborne asked for an appropriation of \$50 for firing salutes on national holidays. It was voted, as was also an appropriation of \$50 for defraying the expenses of the Committee of Thirty. A motion that the Committee of Thirty be discharged with thanks was offered, and would undoubtedly have carried if Messrs. Wilde and Hopping had not rushed to the rescue and saved the Committee of Thirty.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results follow its use; that he would not be without it if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, Druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years, and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Geo. M. Wood's drug-store. Regular size 50c. and \$1.00.—Advt.

The enormous success of the largest Piano and Organ business in the State has been accomplished by a generous use of printer's ink and the extreme low prices and easy manner of payments that the firm of S. D. Lauter Co. of Newark have established. The warehouses of this concern are at 657 & 659 Broad Street, and must be seen to be appreciated. The S. D. Lauter Co. have been in business in Newark for thirty years and are well known over the entire State. They are, in fact, the largest dealers in the State. A visit to these warehouses is time profitably employed.—Advt.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the ill, softens the gums, allays all pains, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world, 25c. a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.—Advt.

EYES

Have your eyes examined and your Glasses made by A. Jay Cross (R. O.) 18 W. 23d St., N. Y.

THE FIRST IRISH POTATOES.

Sir Walter Raleigh Planted Them Near Cork, but the People Feared Them.

Sir Walter Raleigh was an unprincipled adventurer and failed as an administrator and colonizer, but he had a most commendable taste for planting and gardening, and in these branches of effort his influence remains potent. Three hundred years have passed since he lived in Ireland, in the county of Cork, on the vast estate which had been bestowed upon him, but the yellow wall flowers which he brought to Ireland from the Azores still flourish and bloom in the very spot where he planted them.

Near by, at Youghal, near Cork, on the shores of the Blackwater estuary, stands the Affane cherry which he planted. Some cedars which he brought to Cork are still growing at a place called Tivoli. Four yew trees, whose branches have grown and interlaced into a sort of summer house, are pointed out as having sheltered Raleigh when he first smoked tobacco in his garden at Youghal.

Raleigh tried to make tobacco grow in Great Britain, but the climate was not found suitable to it. He succeeded, however, by introducing the habit of smoking it, in making it grow in plenty in other places.

More important to the world than the spot where Raleigh sat and smoked his Indian weed is another spot in his garden at Myrtle Grove, in this same Youghal. This spot is still bounded by the town wall of the thirteenth century. It was here that Raleigh first planted a curious tuber brought from America, which thrives vastly better than his tobacco plants did.

This tuber Raleigh insisted was good to eat, though common report for a long time pronounced it poisonous. Some roots from his vines he gave to other land owners in Munster. They cultivated them and spread them abroad from year to year.

This plant was the Irish potato. Before many generations it became the staple food of the Irish people—almost the only food of a great many of them.

It was the "Irish potato" which came back to America and became the groundwork, so to speak, of the American farmer's and workman's daily breakfast and dinner. Sir Walter's curious experiment in acclimatization became an economic step of the very first consequence, and the spot at Youghal which was its scene deserves marking with a monument much more than do the places where the blood of men has been shed in battle.—Youth's Companion.

Ruskin's Methodicalness.

Never has a man been more methodical in his work than Professor Ruskin, nor more precise in his language. His working hours have always been from 7 in the morning until 10 in the evening, and on no account would he be excused the limit. Within these daily hours has all his work been packed—books, lectures and business, public and private correspondence. Work in the afternoon has always been by himself forbidden, unless it took the form of reading. His earlier works, of course, were written at Herne or at Deane, Hill or while on a tour on the Continent. His later ones have been wrought in great part at the flower decked table of his study, overlooking Coniston lake. A wonderful room, that long study of his, with his Turners upon the walls and ranged in ranks in the great Turner cabinet upon the floor, with its book cases of wonderful missals and manuscripts and early black letter books and the original manuscripts of a half dozen of Scott's novels, with its superb Lincoln della Robbia "Virgin and Child" over the fireplace at one end and the mineral cabinet at the other. With what pleasure did Ruskin show them to me on my first visit—the unrivaled collection of agates and the equally perfect collection of gold ores and the rest.—McClure's Magazine.

The Chinese Hunchback.

I am reminded of a picture I purchased some time ago. I bought it because I thought it was the ugliest picture I had ever seen. I tried to find out the history or meaning of the thing for some time without any success until a few days ago, while studying Taoism. I found the ugly man was one of the Taoist gods. In his early days his spirit had the power of leaving his body and roaming over the universe alone. When off on one of these trips, wolves came and ate his body. So when his spirit returned it found only a few bones. After hunting around for awhile the spirit found the body of a dead hunchback beggar who walked with an iron cane in his lifetime. The spirit crawled in this body and has lived in it ever since. Tih Kwai, for that is the god's name, carries a gourd on his back, which, if the breath were blown out of it in the heavens, would bring back his original body. According to last accounts, the breath has not flown out of the gourd.—Canton Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A remarkable sight to be seen from a balloon is the bottom of lakes and ponds. While over Lake Erie Carl E. Myers, the balloonist, says he saw clearly a wreck lying under 75 feet of water. It was that of a schooner, sunk 40 years ago. At a height of half a mile the entire bottom of a small lake or pond can be clearly seen, and Mr. Myers believes that on a clear day an aeronaut of good vision could see from a height of a mile submarine objects at a depth of 400 or 500 feet beneath the water.

Prize Samples of Bad Grammar.

An English paper gives the following sentence as the perfection of bad grammar: "Them sheeps is yours." How about the famous reply of the Yorkshire children when "Dr. Syntax" told them that their mother was calling them? John Leech, we think, reported and illustrated it years ago: "Her ain't a-calling us. Us don't belong to sho."—Boston Pilot.

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Severe Headache, Dizziness, and ringing in my ears. Then as I grew worse, I had fluttering of the heart and hot waves would go all over me, making my blood tingle to my finger ends. When these flashes would pass off, I was exceedingly nervous. I began to fear that I had heart disease. Two physicians who examined me said it was caused by Dyspepsia and Indigestion. I also had spells of Vertigo; was so bad that I could scarcely stand, and one night had a numbness come over me so I could scarcely move and

I Thought I Would Die. I continued in these dangerous ways, as white as a sheet, and lost flesh until I weighed only 128 pounds, while I once weighed 145. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has done me a great deal of good. My indigestion and heart trouble are also in much better condition. I have a good appetite. Can scarcely eat enough

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Before I took Hood's Sarsaparilla I could scarcely eat anything. I am now weighing 160 pounds, which is more than I ever weighed before. I am so thankful for what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me that I recommend it to all.

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parilla has done for me that I recommend it to all. I would not be without it in the house." Mrs. H. H. VANDERSLOOT, 205 South Adams Street, Wilmington, Delaware.

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We also have a line of above in heavier quality at

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An Abstract of the Annual Report to the Commissioner of Banking made JANUARY 1, 1894, in pursuance of law:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages..... \$100,400 00

Cash in Bank and Office..... 51,006 00

United States Bonds..... 17,964 00

Morris & Essex Bonds..... 10,529 00

Delaware & B. B. Bonds..... 2,542 00

Real Estate..... 3,000 00

Furniture and Fixtures..... 500 00

Interest due and accrued..... 3,474 08

\$255,545 08

LIABILITIES.

Due depositors (including interest)..... \$213,949 97

Due other Banks..... 20,000 00

Interest accrued..... 16 16

Surplus..... 22,259 01

\$255,545 08

During the present year interest will be allowed on deposits at the rate of four per cent. per annum instead of three per cent. as heretofore.

Interest commences on the first day of every month.

Deposits received up to the third day of each month earn interest from the first.

All interest when credited at once becomes principal and bears interest accordingly.

JOSEPH H. DODD, Treasurer.

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AMZI DODD, - - President.

ASSETS (Market Value) Jan. 1, 1894, \$53,245,092.82

LIABILITIES, N. Y. and Mass. Standard..... 49,742,802 47

SURPLUS, by former N. Y. Standard, 3,600,790 35

(Am. Ex. 4-1-2 per cent. Reserve), 6,885,707 35

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second Year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE the Policy is CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for; or, if preferred, a Paid up Policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

After the second year Policies are INCONTINGENT, and all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation are removed.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent. of the reserve value where valid assignments of the Policies can be made as collateral security.

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